

HENRY ACCUSES PACKERS OF MEAT PRICE CONTROL

Ownership of Stockyards and Terminals Gives Them an Advantage Over Competitors.

SENATOR DENIES CHARGES

Daily Reports of Live Stock Receipts, Shipments and Prices Go Into Record of Trade Commission Investigation.

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, January 28.—Reports of live stock receipts, shipments and prices, as received daily at the big packing concerns, were put into the records of the Federal Trade Commission's meat-packing investigation today as part of the evidence which Francis J. Heney, special counsel, said would show how the packers divide the supply and control the prices to their own advantage.

Ownership of the stockyards and terminal railroads and directorships in many trunk line roads, Mr. Heney said, gave the packers an advantage in obtaining this information which nobody else could have.

Walter Twomley, an investigator, testified that Swift & Co.'s daily report from all the big markets was required to be in by 7:30 A. M., and not later than 7:45, before the day's business began and furnished a basis on which all purchases were made.

Purchases of live stock according to the packers' figures varied little proportionately from year to year, and conformed closely in percentage to figures previously introduced as indicating a non-competitive distribution between the "big five"—Swift, Armour, Morris, Cudahy and Wilson—all the live stock buying in the United States.

Variations in price margins between the various markets also resulted in correspondence which Mr. Heney found introduced in relation to his charges that competition virtually has been eliminated between the packers.

"Make effort to get closer in line," was an instruction sent by Thomas E. Wilson to his firm's buyer regarding the Oklahoma City market, and the buyer replied that he had been telling his men for two weeks to "buy back" and purchase less until the price was in line with Kansas City. The same buyer also said he always had instructed his men never to interfere with another buyer making a purchase, as we were only putting the cattle up on each other."

Senator Thompson of Kansas, took the stand during the day to make a statement regarding correspondence put in evidence characterizing him as a good man for the packers to "stay close to." He testified that he had handled no business whatever for the packers. Mr. Heney told the commission that the correspondence had been introduced to show the packers' methods, and not with any idea of reflecting on the Senator whom he felt sure to be innocent of anything improper.

WOMAN COMMISSIONER

New York Presidents Shattered by Appointment—Will Have Charge of White Slave Cases.

By Associated Press
NEW YORK, January 28.—A woman was to-day appointed a deputy police commissioner of New York City, and precedent thereby shattered. She is Miss Ellen O'Grady, with the rank of fifth deputy. She was placed in the position by Police Commissioner Enright, new appointee of Mayor Hylan.

Mrs. O'Grady will have charge of white slave traffic cases and look after missing girls.

One of the reasons given by Frederick H. Bugher, Enright's predecessor as commissioner for Mayor Hylan's action in asking him to resign was that he had refused to appoint a woman deputy commissioner.

Police Commissioner Enright declared a woman deputy "absolutely necessary" in New York for the protection of young women. His selection was the result of her work as a civil service probation officer in Brooklyn courts for the last ten years it was declared.

Commissioner Enright summoned all the police inspectors to his office late to-day and outlined to them the policy of his administration.

"It is the order of the Mayor and the police commissioner," he said, "that all laws and ordinances be enforced, and that graft must be totally and permanently eliminated from the department."

FERRIS DREW COMMISSIONS

Correspondence Indicates Government Ship Designer Received Money From Shipbuilders.

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, January 28.—Relations of Theodore E. Ferris, who resigned last week as chief designer of the Shipping Board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, with concerns building wooden ships for the government were inquired into to-day by the Senate Committee on executive session.

Correspondence introduced disclosed that after receiving a report from the legal department of the corporation summarizing Ferris' actions, former Rear-Admiral Ernest, assistant general manager of the fleet corporation, recommended to Chairman Higley that Ferris' resignation be requested. Ferris, when called into conference the next day, resigned.

The correspondence showed Ferris was receiving commissions from the Clinchfield Navigation Company for designing ships which had been sold to the government, and was under contract to the Sloan Shipbuilding Company to sell its output on a 5 per cent commission basis.

Ferris has paid \$500 a month by the government with the understanding that he should do private work to the extent that it would not interfere with his governmental duties.

TORNADO WREKS ALABAMA TOWN.

By Associated Press
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By Associated Press
TUSCALOOSA, ALA., January 28.—Ethelby, a small town in Pickens County, was struck by a tornado early to-day, which practically demolished the town, according to information reaching here to-night.

The schoolhouse, two churches, five residences occupied by white people and many negro houses were demolished. Several negroes sustained injuries. Wires are down and no direct communication with the town is possible.

Real Estate Summary

1 Chancery transfer	\$ 4350.00
2 Chancery trust deeds	12,350.00
2 Deeds	12,350.00
2 Chancery release deeds	3,005.00

CHANCERY TRANSFERS.

B. H. Milton et ux. to Browne P. Weaver, 21 feet 1 1/2 inches by 137 feet north line Fulton Avenue, 64 5/8 feet west of Bowley Avenue, January 1, 1918, \$1,000.

CHANCERY TRUST DEEDS.

William J. Lipscomb et ux. to A. J. Cheewang, Jr., trustee, 23 1/2 feet southeast corner Marshall and Shepard Streets, January 21, 1918.

CHANCERY RELEASE DEEDS.

B. H. Woodin et ux. to J. C. Anderson, trustee, 69 1/2 feet south line Monument Avenue, 230 feet west of Fulton Street, January 18, 1918, \$2,000. B. H. Woodin et ux. to J. C. Anderson, trustee, 69 1/2 feet south line Monument Avenue, January 18, 1918, \$2,000. B. H. Woodin et ux. to Arthur P. Cheewang, 21 1/2 feet by 137 feet, second west foot south line of Fulton Street, being part lot 2, Venetian Apartments, Smithfield, Va., Walter D. Nelson and Arthur P. Cheewang, trustees, 21 1/2 feet east line of Fulton Street between Orleans and Virginia Streets, January 17, 1918, \$1,500.

CHANCERY RELEASE DEEDS.

Stand E. Thistle et al. to American Trust Company, 100 1/2 feet west line southern line Stevens Avenue at the intersection with Forty-second Street in the subdivision known as Forest Hill Park, January 18, 1918, \$3,000.

B. H. Harman et ux. to L. Russell Smith and Richard M. Anderson, 31 1/2 feet 8 1/2 feet known as 17 and 19 South Davis Avenue, January 18, 1918, \$1,200.

CHANCERY RELEASE DEEDS.

John B. Walsh, trustee, to Lucy T. Smith, 23 1/2 feet west line Twenty-fourth Street, 37 feet south of R Street, January 18, 1918, \$750. John B. Walsh, trustee, to L. Russell Smith and Richard M. Anderson, 31 1/2 feet 8 1/2 feet known as 17 and 19 South Davis Avenue, January 18, 1918, \$1,200.

CHANCERY RELEASE DEEDS.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the clerk of the circuit court:

Leida H. Wallings, Smithfield, Va., to Emma L. Stephens, city.

Henry Lee Robertson and Emma Lee Davis, city.

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued yesterday in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia:

No. 42, Virginian Railway and Power Company vs. Boltz. Argued by Murray M. McGuire for the plaintiff in error, and by M. J. Fulton for the defendant in error, and submitted.

No. 43. Partly argued and continued until to-day.

Next case to be called:

No. 44, Atlantic Cloth Line, Incorporated, vs. Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

No. 45, Carter vs. Washington and Old Dominion.

No. 46, Killam vs. Norfolk and Western Railroad Company.

No. 48, Morrisette vs. Cook-Bernheim Company.

No. 49, Walker vs. Penick's executors.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

The following charters were issued by the State Corporation Commission yesterday:

Grand Florist, Incorporated.

Amendment to charter of the Suffolk Peanut Company, Suffolk, increasing its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$300,000. Object, floricultural.

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ALABAMA NATIONAL FOREST

AMERICAN OIL MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR

Nation Produces More of It Than Any Other Country on the Globe.

MUCH REQUIRED FOR THE WAR

Millions of Barrels of It Are Marketed Annually and Sent Across Sea to Supply Allies, as Well as Enemies.

BY VICTOR ELLIOTT.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—If America's men and munitions did not constitute a vital asset in the cause of the allies against Germany, America would still be a friend in need. If she could not provide ships or steel, she would still constitute a pillar of strength.

America produces more oil than all the rest of the world. And ships, engines, autos and many other war factors are using oil as a motive force.

Oil is needed as a lubricant for all the metals used in the prosecution of war. Its uses are so varied and so old, indeed, that oil constitutes another of those commodities without which the war could not be won.

In 1915, for which figures have been completed and issued by the American Mining Congress, the United States produced and marketed 281,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum. This comprised 55.72 per cent of almost two-thirds of the entire world production.

Other countries follow Russia, 16.53 per cent; Mexico, 7.89 per cent; Dutch East Indies, 2.99 per cent; Romania, 2.81 per cent; India, 1.92 per cent. And less than 1 per cent each: Galicia, Japan and Formosa, Peru, Germany, Trinidad, Argentina, Egypt, Canada and Italy.

With this list in hand, it is easy to see why American oil is so important a factor in the prosecution of the war. Russian fields, if they are being worked at all, probably are being worked for Germany's benefit, so are Roumania fields.

Thus far, though prices have soared just as if there was a famine in oil, the American fields, including the Mexican, have suffered to keep all the allies fairly well supplied. Students of war supply will be practically as valuable in the last analysis as American men, money and munitions.

ALABAMA NATIONAL FOREST

President Issues Proclamation Creating Preserves to Total About 150,000 Acres.

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, January 28.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation creating the Alabama National forest, comprising about 150,000 acres of public lands in Lawrence and Winston Counties, in the northern part of the state, which have been withdrawn from entry and approximately 12,000 acres of purchased land. Options of 12,000 acres additional have been secured, and eventually the forest will be enlarged to a total of about 150,000 acres.

The purpose is to protect the forests at the head waters of the Sipsey River, an important tributary of the Warrior, where the government is building extensive locks and dams. Of the gross receipts from timber cut and grazing charges, 25 per cent will be returned to the road and school fund of the State, and 10 per cent spent in road building in the forest.

W. R. Barbour will be in charge, with headquarters at Moulton, Ala.

DYNAMITE GIRL CONFESSES

Arrested in Chicago Two Weeks Ago While Carrying Grip With Forty-Two Sticks of Dynamite.

By Associated Press

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Linda Jose, a Youngstown, Ohio girl arrested here two weeks ago, while carrying a grip containing forty-two sticks of dynamite, expressed a desire to confess when arraigned to-day. The courtroom was cleared of every one, with the exception of government agents, while she told her story.

After the interview the only information made public was that the girl said her name was really Linda Jose; that she was permitted to write to her parents at Youngstown, Ohio, and that she was willing to take her punishment, if possible, without implicating friends.

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Linda Jose, 17, was arrested on Jan. 12, 1917, in Toledo, Ohio, for carrying a dynamite grip.

She was held in Toledo, Ohio, for trial on Feb. 12, 1917, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

She was released on bail of \$1,000.

She was arrested again on Jan. 12, 1918, in Toledo, Ohio, for carrying a dynamite grip.

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